Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XX. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1866. NUMBER 165.

FROM EUROPE.

Abstract by Atlantic Cable.

Strikes among the Engineering Establishments.

Negotiations Between Austria and Prussia.

Engaged in the Creation of a Strong Naval Fleet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Hon. H. Gilmore Appointed Postmaster at Chicago.

Large Removals from Office for Political Opinions.

From the British Minister on the Condemned Fenians.

Johnson Movement Toward Society and Universal Suffrage.

FROM CANADA.

Trial for the Condemned Fenians will Apply for a New Trial.

FROM NEW YORK.

Extraordinary Activity at Fenian Headquarters.

Another Raid on Canada Openly Announced.

Field's Speech at the Atlantic Cable Banquet.

Extensive Panic in the Dry Goods Market.

Speech from Wendell Phillips on the Effect of the Late Elections.

FROM EUROPE

FROM WASHINGTON

FROM ST. LOUIS

FROM CANADA

FROM NEW YORK

FROM SPRINGFIELD

FROM MADISON

FROM NASHVILLE

FROM MEMPHIS

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

FROM QUINCY

FROM LAWRENCE

FROM MILWAUKEE

FROM CINCINNATI

FROM MICHIGAN

FROM BALTIMORE

FROM DES MOINES

FROM LOUISVILLE

FROM ST. PAUL

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE ELECTIONS

METEORIC SHOWERS

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH

Clothing.

DRESS SUITS! DRESS SUITS! DRESS SUITS!

Fine and Medium BLACK CLOTH SUITS.

BLACK, BROWN AND DARKS COLORED BEAVER SUITS.

BLACK TRICOT SUITS, AS FINE AS CAN BE MADE, AT DeGRAFF'S, Corner of State and Randolph-sts.

SCHOOL SUITS. BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS OF HEAVY, SERVICEABLE MATERIAL, FROM $8 UPWARDS, AT DeGRAFF'S, Corner State and Randolph-sts.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS! The Best Assortment and Lowest Prices at DeGRAFF'S, Corner State and Randolph-sts.

OVERCOATS! BOYS' OVERCOATS! OF EVERY COLOR, QUALITY And PRICE, AT DeGRAFF'S, Corner State and Randolph-sts.

BUSINESS SUITS, BUSINESS COATS, BUSINESS PANTS, BUSINESS VESTS, Of every fashionable COLOR and QUALITY, Cut in the MOST APPROVED STYLES, at DeGRAFF'S, CORNER STATE AND RANDOLPH-STS.

CLOTH SUITS. BOYS' BLUE AND BLACK CLOTH SUITS, FOR DRESS WEAR, EQUAL TO CUSTOM-MADE, AT DeGRAFF'S, CORNER STATE AND RANDOLPH-STS.

DONT BUY CLOTHING Of ANY DESCRIPTION until you have seen the MAMMOTH STOCK and learned the PRICES at DeGRAFF'S, CORNER STATE AND RANDOLPH-STS.

ARMY CLOTHING. Wholesale and Retail. 2,500 Overcoats, 3,000 Frock Coats, 2,500 Jackets, 3,000 Blouses, 3,000 Blankets, &c. Knapsacks, Corded Hair, Roller Towels, &c. FRED. L. FAKE, 201 and 203 South Water-st.

JUST RECEIVED. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOYS' OVERCOATS FROM $6.50 UPWARDS, AT THE BOYS' CLOTHING STORE OF EDWARD LOCKE & CO., 74 RANDOLPH-ST.

Millinery.

OPENING. MRS. M. E. MILLS

New Publications.

NOW READY—The LakeSide Series. An attractive set of books for Young People. A complete Introductory Notice in the Boston Journal. Sold everywhere. LUKE DARRELL, The CHICAGO NEWSBOY. MABEL ROSS, The SEWING GIRL. The BROKEN PITCHER, Or the WAYS of PROVIDENCE. Sold everywhere. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

JUST PUBLISHED. THE JUBILATE, By L. O. EMERSON, in the hard book for Choirs, Schools, Conventions, Societies, Institutes, Classes, Conventions, Societies, Institutes, Classes, Conventions, Societies, Institutes, Classes

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1866.

MR. GREELEY FOR SENATOR.

The term of the Hon. Ira Harris, United States Senator from New York, expires on the 4th of March next. The duty of the people, by his approaching departure, of the Legislature of that State, at its session this winter. Among the aspirants for the office are Judge Harris, Governor Fenton, Hon. Reuben Fenton, Hon. George William Curtis, and Horace Greeley.

Though Mr. Greeley has seldom refrained from meddling with the domestic affairs of Republican in other States, to their detriment and his own, we would not undertake to dictate our political friends in New York upon a matter peculiarly their own, did not the general interests of the party demand of us a few plain words. The Republican party has not sent and does not have power in the State of New York alone; indeed it is one of the regrets of the time that it requires the most strenuous efforts to retain the ascendency of the party in that State by a majority equal to that given in a single Congressional district in the Northwest. Republicans all over the country have, therefore, a deep interest in an election which may have serious and uniform in consequence to the party generally. Horace Greeley has not, now, and never has been, a man who ought to be trusted with an official position requiring practical wisdom, ordinary statesmanship, or a conservative action. For seventy-five years he has been a sharp or in council, an unreliable commander in action; a misanthrope in victory, and a riotous discontentor in defeat. He has always been fanatical in his demands for the extremest measures, and when the party has reached the eye of triumph, invariably shrinks himself back and as a negotiator of terms of surrender to the enemy. His career during the war was but a repetition of his course in politics. In 1861 he was an open defender of secession; he changed to a vigorous champion of the war; and thereafter was forever recklessly making proposals for peace and so recklessly withdrawing them—"making war in spite of Mars and conquering peace in spite of Minerva," from the day of his inauguration to the day of his death, Mr. Lincoln was not more assailed, embarrassed and thwarted by any man. He published, by the intensest Copperheads, than he was by "Horace Greeley and his faction." In fact, Mr. Lincoln was as much the victim of Greeley, and in spite of the opposition of Greeley, The letter by some means got a proxy in the Chicago Convention, and in that body illustrated that want of political tact which has marked his entire life. For twenty years he had been an uncompromising advocate for a square fight with the pro-slavery party; and when that kind of fight was denied him by the Republicans in 1860, he was here in Chicago, telling the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, his friend Edward Bates of Missouri, one of the heads of the slave party. He was the author of the resolutions and the champion of that other equally impracticable and "irrepressible" idea, the Homestead bill. Let the country look back upon the bills which would have baffled it, had the Chicago Convention followed Greeley's advice in the case of Abraham Lincoln. Backed by the States, and yet that was the fate which Greeley demanded at Chicago, and because the Convention repudiated his folly he labored for two years to vituperate it by seeking in its development way to make Lincoln's administration a failure. The Niagara Falls peace conference was bad enough in itself, but it was not so bad as Greeley's subsequent editorial denouncing President Lincoln's letter, "to whom it may concern," which letter, it is probable, would have been the composition of no one, whereas, it was the editorial which had the better right to claim such authorship. This, remember, was his chosen friend in the political campaign, and it was no pleasant thing for Republican voters to read that their nominee was an ass.

With the profession of humility, Mr. Greeley's ambition is undying. It never sleeps; it is the all motive, inspiring force of his personal and political conduct. Famous letter! dissolving the partnership of Seward, Weed & Greeley, disclosed the fact that he had been a persistent office-seeker for twenty years, and that his grievance was that his associates had given office to every person but him. This ambition in Mr. Greeley is by no means dishonorable to him, but taken in connection with his professed spirit of humility, it creates in the minds of plain men the impression that he thought that personal aggrandizement should be the reward of and govern his treatment of public measures.

The State of Illinois for thirty years had been in the hands and under the control of the Democratic party, which was as essentially pro-slavery as that which ruled Virginia. The party seemed for a long time under the lash of Douglas. In 1858 Douglas quarrelled with Buchanan, and the opportunity was offered to elect a Republican. When the Republican Convention nominated Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Greeley cast his influence for Douglas, who was making his fight on the platform of the Dred Scott decision; and Mr. Greeley never forgave Mr. Lincoln for the wrong which he (Greeley) did to him (Lincoln) at that time. During the last session of Congress Mr. Greeley's affiliation with the Republicans of New York is a constant sheer. During the entire sitting of the Reconstruction Committee he had not a courageous word to say, and it was only after they had made their report, and committed themselves to a position, that he attempted to point out their duty, and then it was in a different road from that which they had traveled. Nothing was of consequence, he could at times use a masculine newspaper in New York city. Instead of this the New York Tribune, under Mr. Greeley's guidance, was industriously cooperating with the Times, to extinguish the Republican party in the State. When Raymond went entirely over to the Copperheads, and his subscribers began to leave him, and go to the Tribune as the next best thing, Mr. Greeley caught some sparks electrically from the people, and hoisted anchor to keep from being stranded. If the party, under such leadership, was not totally routed in the State is a matter of surprise to himself and the movement party. Nothing, to the Senate, so far as it has any popular support, proceeds from this sentiment that Mr. Greeley did not, when it was doubtful, vote for Chase, but for old Edward Bates of Missouri, one of the heads of the slave party. He was the author of the resolutions and the colaborer of that other equally impracticable and "irrepressible" idea, the Homestead bill. Let the country look back upon the bills which would have baffled it, had the Chicago Convention followed Greeley's advice in the case of Abraham Lincoln. Backed by the States; and yet that was the fate which Greeley demanded at Chicago, and because the Convention repudiated his folly he labored for two years to vituperate it by seeking in its development way to make Lincoln's administration a failure. The Niagara Falls peace conference was bad enough in itself, but it was not so bad as Greeley's subsequent editorial denouncing President Lincoln's letter, "to whom it may concern," which letter, it is probable, would have been the composition of no one, whereas, it was the editorial which had the better right to claim such authorship. This, remember, was his chosen friend in the political campaign, and it was no pleasant thing for Republican voters to read that their nominee was an ass.

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Law Intelligence.

Criminal Business—The Election Contest in Cheney—Judgments—New Suits, &c.

There were no continuances in the criminal docket yesterday. Some prisoners were tried, but no verdicts have been yet rendered.

In the Circuit Court of this county the case of [illegible] et al. Butchers against Isaac Shepard, [illegible] number of the defendant in the [illegible] Chicago, [illegible] Illinois Volunteer Infantry, [illegible] Shepard, [illegible] Shepard, [illegible] Shepard

THE CITY.

[illegible]

Fire Department.—On Thursday [illegible]

Boston Churches.—John Abbe was committed to the Somerset court for trial yesterday morning at the Police Court, in bail of $500, for [illegible] of a young man from the state of Maine.

The Sunday Times.—Colonel Bonaparte has received his commission as colonel of Cook County from the Governor of the State, and will take the duties of the office, relinquishing to the Governor of the State, which he was so recently elected, on Monday morning next.

Insurance.—The Benevolent Association of the Field Fire Department, through the Treasurer, Joel Prescott, thankfully acknowledge the receipt of one hundred dollars from Mr. Philip Hicks as a token of the appreciation of their services in saving his property from destruction at a recent fire.

Beneath Deceitful.—We would seek result the soldiers who are entitled to honors and have presented their claim papers, and confidence is to be gained by delay. Colonel J. W. Sanders, late Pension Agent, is authorized by the Government to receive and prosecute claims for pensions. His office is at 93 LaSalle-street.

Not Now Gone for the Fall Bapteme Church.—The regular [illegible] which is being [illegible] at a cost of $10,000, is now nearly completed, and will be dedicated to the Sunday, in about a week. It is 61 feet by 80 feet, and 40 feet high, and is said to be the best and largest in Southern and Southwestern Illinois.

Chicago to Utica.—On and after Sunday, November 18th, trains will leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail	7:00 p. m.	7:00 a. m.
Express	9:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Day and Mail Acc'n	4:00 p. m.	10:45 a. m.

As Free from Pain.—The great gain of Sale Anodyne at the store of M. Campbell, No. 11 Clark street, seems to be well patronized by the people who have tried it, and the sales are now [illegible] and [illegible] Anodyne. The new Gunter Pill is taken are rapidly going off, as would be expected from the fact that the price of twenty-five pill is from fifteen prices, which is offered. This is [illegible] and is a very valuable [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and